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Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.....242 MANY persons mistake dyspepsia for re ligion. Cleveland mistakes his persona grudges for statesmanship.

ANDREW JOHNSON also thought the country would go to the dogs when he went out of office. He also had a policy.

THE Louisville Commercial says the President's message was "ten columns long and loaded to the muzzle with platitudes and re-

CLEVELAND evidently thinks that when h ceases to hold the country up by the tail will fall with a dull thud. We honestly be lieve he is mistaken.

POPULAR government is very far from being a failure when it can survive four years of such a President as Cleveland, and laugh at his gloomy prophecies.

LAST year President Cleveland discussed but one subject in his message; this year he doesn't let anything escape mention but the civil service, which he unaccountably forgets to say anything about.

IF ex-President Cleveland goes abroad, as it is reported he will after his retiremen from office, he should try and absorb a slight knowledge of American institutions and few patriotic ideas before he goes.

THE Anarchists voted with the Democratic party, anyway, but if that message had only peen circulated before election they would each and all have tried to vote more than once for a man so closely after their own

ME. CLEVELAND seems to be under the impression that the campaign is not over. Can he possibly have the faintest, feeblest bit o an idea that he will be a presidential candidate again in 1892? If so, another sad disappointment is vet before him.

IT wasn't really necessary for Mr. Cleveland to relate the year's history of the world 'n his message. The trouble of compiling it from newspapers and state documents must have been considerable, the encyclopedia not bringing these subjects up to date.

MANTON MARBLE, Dan Lamont and half dozen others may have had a hand in writing the free-wool message of last year, but no one will accuse Mr. Cleveland of employing any aid in the work this year. That sophomorical essay and long-drawn-out wail could only have emanated from the Great Defeated him-

THERE isn't a penny's worth of manliness in the whole lot. From Cleveland, all along the line of defeated Democratic candidates down to Matson, comes no sound but that of tearful lamentation. It was hoped that at least the President would not plead the baby act, but the hope was in vain. He is the biggest baby of all.

IF Mr. Joseph E. McDonald, or Mr. Matson, or any other man who talks so glibly about corruption and fraudulent voting in Indiana wants to earn a hundred dollars, all he has to do is to tell what he really knows about it-if he knows anything-to the Committee of One Hundred. That committee wants just the sort of information these gentlemen profess to have, and are ready to pay for it. Let them come on with their facts and specifications, or else stop whining.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal accompanies Cleveland's farewell message with a por-'rait of the President, which, it says, "we wish to remark, in strict confidence, was engraved for use in our edition of Nov. 7, but was withheld for reasons not necessary to be dwelt upon in this connection." The portrait shows much more faith in republican institutions and popular government than if it had been taken after Nov. 6. In this picture there is an expression of hopefulness in the double chin, the lines of the neck above the collar show something of the milk of human kindness, and the jowls have a buoyant tone entirely at variance with the message.

THE failure of the switchmen's strike adds another to the long list of such failures. It does not prove that there may not have been an element of justice in the demands of the switchmen, but it does prove that striking is s doubtful and dangerous remedy. The proportion of successful strikes is not large enough to justify any workingman who has a family to support in going on a strike without much misgiving. Workmen and employes often exaggerate the evils of their situation and talk themselves into a belief that they are being very badly treated, when, in

fact, their employers are doing the best they can, and would gladly do better if they could. Under such circumstances, and, in fact, under almost any circumstances, a strike is a remedy of very doubtful wisdom. It is essentially a violent method and very apt to drive employers to use extreme measures rather than submit to what they regard as dictation. The country is so large, the facilities of communication and the number of men seeking employment so great, that the places of strikers in any business can be filled in a few days, and employers are very apt to put up with temporary inconvenience and loss rather than submit to demands made in the form of strike. One must always sympathize with workingmen thrown out of employment, es pecially at the beginning of winter, but they ought to consider the possibilities of failure

before entering on a strike.

AN UN-AMERICAN PRESIDENT. Grover Cleveland's farewell message will be a fruitful text-book for Communists and the foreign enemies of the United States. Long after he is dead it will be quoted as evidence of the inherent weakness of popular government. The London News is right in saying that "the message is likely to become a household word for the orators of Hyde Park and Clerkenwell"-meaning the Socialist agitators who harangue the motley crowds which gather in those places. The enemies of popular government will find in the message a perpetual arsenal of arguments against our system, and its false assertions and damaging insinuations will be cited for years to come as official evidence of the practical failure of our institutions. Aaron Burr, the first of our unconverted traitors, never questioned the wisdom or ultimate success of republican institutions, and Jeff Davis himself never made as damagan assault on the principles government as this vindictive tirade of Grover Cleveland. Lord Sackville's offense was trivial in comparison. If any foreign minister should publish, over his own name, a paper containing one-tenth part of the communism and malice of this message the American people would rise in a body and demand his expulsion from the country. The Republic has been stabbed in the back by one who should be its swift defender, and pilloried in history as a failure by its own chief executive. The President, in effect, informs the world that one hundred years of republican government is no assurance of continued success, that the policy of protection has undermined the government, and that only by discarding that policy can we "furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for self-government." No foreigner has ever drawn as dark a picture of American civilization and society as that which follows.

Read some of the sentences: "A century has passed. Our cities are abiding places of wealth and luxury; our manufactures yield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the Republic; our business men are madly striving in the race for riches, and immense aggregations of capital outrun the imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings."

"Upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of our cities mingled with poverty, and wretchedness, and unremunerative toil. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections and discontent with agricultural pursuits."

"The gulf between the employers and the employed is constantly widening and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the toiling poor.'

"As we view the achievements of aggregated capital, we discover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel."

"Under the same laws by which these results are produced, the government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of our people, and to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful mi-

"The government, under pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, enters gratuitously into partnership with these favorities, to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people."

"The grievances of those not included within the circle of these beneficiaries, when fully realized, will surely arouse irritation and discontent."

"Communism is a hateful thing and menace to peace and organized government. But the communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of overweening cupidity and selfishness, which insidiously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions, is not less dangerous than the communism of oppressed poverty and toil, which, exasperated by injustice and discontent, attacks with wild disorder the citadel of rule."

These sentences are taken at random.

There are nearly two columns of this kind of stuff strung together with a lot of platitudes only less mischievous, because their meaning is more obscure. The sentences quoted indicate the warp and woof of all that part of the message which relates to the condition of the country. It is a beautiful picture of American civilization and society at the beginning of our second hundred years. No foreign writer on American institutions has ever written anything worse, while the really intelligent and friendly ones have been infinitely more just. The Chicago Anarchists, at their next Haymarket meeting, will not have to look beyond this message for inspiration for their speeches. Communist editors have been placed under police surveillance for utterances no more incendiary.

One of the most severe arraignments of popular government ever made by a foreigner was in a letter written by the late Lord Macaulay, in 1857, to a distinguished citizen of New York. In that letter Macaulay plainly stated his disbelief in the principle of manhood suffrage and in the permanency of

American institutions. He said: "I do not believe that it is possible to establish institutions that will be permanent based upon the votes of people counted by the head. That proceeds upon the supposition that the rich and the poor, the wise and the ignorant, the virtuous and the vicious are all counted as equal and endowed with equal political power. That is the fatal vice of your institutions that Jefferson founded. Now your country can prosper so long as you have great spaces of unoccupied land; a great West for your surplus population; but the time will come in your history when New England will be as thickly populated as Old England; when there will be no more fertile, unoccupied lands for your expanding population. Then will come the real strain and test of your institutions. There will be periods

of scarcity and distress. Thousands of laborers will be out of work, and men will begin to say there is no justice in allowing one man to have a million while another has not a meal: no justice in letting one man ride in his carriage and dine sumptuously while another hears his children cry for bread; and when that hour comes your government will be brought to its final and fatal test."

So wrote Lord Macaulay, on the 23d of May, 1857, and he predicted the failure of our attempt at self-government, "if not in this century, certainly in the next." Mr. Cleveland comes to the support of Lord Macaulay, and, with a pen dipped in gall, draws almost the very picture of American society which the English historian predicted.

Twenty-one years later, after the civil war, Mr. Garfield, then a member of Congress, and afterwards President, repudiated Macaulay's prophecy in a speech replete with patriotism and eloquence. Among other things he said:

"With my whole soul I repel the indictment. Every instinct and conviction of my life denounces the prophecy as false. * * Macaulay did not know, and it is hardly possible for anyone reared under monarchical institutions to understand that here, in America, there are no fixed and permanent classes, Our society does not resemble the crust of the earth with its impassable barriers of rock; but resembles rather the waters of the mighty sea, deep, broad and boundless, but yet so free in all its parts that the drop which mingles with the sands at its bottom is free to rise through all the mass of waters till it flashes in the light on the crest of the highest wave."

Contrast this firm confidence in American institutions and this indignant repudiation of a foreigner's slur with the croaking lamentation of Grover Cleveland! And the most amazing feature of the whole business is that all the evils and dangers he pretends to describe are attributed to a protective tariff, and the only remedy he suggests is free trade. What a stupendous fraud he is, and what great cause the people will have, when he goes out of office, to thank God and take

THE WARLIKE MR. ENDICOTT.

Secretary of War Endicott is a little particular in the matter of paying out government money to women and children of Republican proclivities employed in the arsenals of the country, but there is nothing small about him when it comes to figuring on appropriations for his department. In this direction he shows that largeness of vision and lofty disregard of expense only possible to great financiers when disposing of other people's money. In times like the present, the War Office is not generally regarded as one of the most important divisions of the government, and the public is inclined to look upon its chief as a functionary of comparatively little consequence. Mr. Endicott is by no means of this opinion. While the country has been involved in no actual war during the year other than that waged against the Chiricahua Apaches, the mild mannered man from Boston has smelled the battle afar off and his martial spirit has been aroused. Possibly the President's celebrated retaliation message was taken without a grain of salt by this solemn gentleman, and he was led to believe that trouble with England was imminent. At all events, with one eye fixed on the treasury surplus and the other on a posterity which is expected to regard him as its country's preserver, the bold Secretary has resolved to prepare for war in time of peace. An ordinary official, with his party just going out of power, would content himself with performing the routine duties of the position, and, after estimating the expenses of the fiscal year according to requirements, would consider his mission completed. No so, Mr. Endicott. If recommendations will do it, he will protect the country if it takes the last dollar in the treasury. The current expenses of the next fiscal year are estimated with a liberality somewhat startling, the total being somewhat over \$44,000,000. This amount includes salaries and contingent expenses of the department, support of the army and Military Academy, river and harbor improvements already planned, and miscellaneous objects of minor character. Forty-four millions seems a good deal, but it is a mere nothing to the man who comes from a State where a dollar is commonly supposed to look unusually large. With a sweep of his pen he airily urges the construction of coast defenses and an appropriation for the same of \$2,840,000. For the repair and preservation of existing works \$200,000 is asked, and for working the sub-marine and torpedo systems \$1,390,000 is recommended. Other works are suggested which would entail large outlays, but the Secretary has not given his mind to the details and the public is left in the dark as to the probable cost. The estimate of \$14,000,-000 for a department of the government which is in comparative disuse is, however, enough to cause universal wonder at the "nerve" of the Secretary. All speculations as to what would become of the surplus had the Democracy remained in power must now cease. Endicott would look after it, and, in

the vulgar language of the street, make it look very sick. CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. The discussion of the annexation of Canada is probably untimely and calculated to postpone the very end it aims to accomplish. Annexation is not a happy word to use in this connection; absorption or assimilation would be better. Annexation implies aggressive action on the part of the United States, which could mean nothing but war. Great Britain does nothing on compulsion, and is not in the habit of being forced to relinquish her possessions. Besides, we do not want Canada at the cost of a war with England. especially if we can get it without war by waiting a few years. Time is a good ally. If we were to undertake to annex Canada now, or any time before England is ready and willing to part with it, we should have a war on our hands that might cost more than Canada would be worth to us, whereas if we wait till the fruit is ripe it will drop into our hands. Annexation cannot be forced, but absorption will come in the natural course events, In nature two bodies do become amalgamated till they have first become assimilated. They do not merge together till they have closely approached one another. Assimilation precedes consolidation. The time has not yet come for the United States to absorb Cauada. That it will come

to the ultimate union of the two countries. but in the natural course of events that wil be preceded first by the larger autonomy of the Dominion, then by its practical independence, and finally by its complete separation from the mother country. Those steps are all in preparation and visible in the not distant future. We can afford to wait, or rather we cannot afford to crowd the course of events and the evolution of history. Canada is coming our way, and will as surely gravitate to the United States as an apple, separated from its stem, falls to the earth. And it may be added the apple always falls when it is pretty

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Post insults the farmers of the country by accounting for the strong protection vote in agricultural localities on the theory that the voters there were purchasable. "A given amount of 'soap,' " says this writer, "will accomplish greater results if applied among agri culturists than if applied among men who work for day wages, no matter how small." The public in general considers farmers one of the most intelligent and upright classes of men in the community: but however this may be, they are quite capable of resenting insults, and the circulation of such slanders as this in Democratic papers is not likely to soften their hearts toward that party. When the Post and its friends want the farmers' votes next time, these things will be remembered.

INDIANAPOLIS has been inclined to plume herself on the absence from its limits of the murderous Anarchistic element; but the atrocious and unprovoked crime of Anarchist Hacker shows that this boast was unfounded. If it be true, as suspected, that the murderer has been secreted by friends in the city who are in sympathy with him the authoritie have need to be on guard and rid the community of the scoundrels before they have obtained a foothold such as their brethren have in Chicago.

How much more handsome it would have been on the part of the opposition who said ugly things to President Cleveland on Thanksgiving day if they had congratulated him upon being able to go out of the presidency with an interesting wife for his consolation!-Boston Herald.

The Journal doesn't know who was unkind enough to say ugly things about Mr. Cleveland; but does the Herald mean to insinuate that he would not have had a young and interesting wife if he bad not been President?

THE presence in the city of a gas-fitter who was once a soldier in the Crimean war is mentioned as an instance of life's vicissitudes. There isn't so much difference, however, between the charge of the Light Brigade and a plumber's charge, both being tremendous.

H. S. W., Indianapolis: The matter to which you allude was printed in the Journal of Aug.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

BISHOP HURST and family have gone to Washington, and will purchase a home there.

THE senior class of the University of Pennsylvania has requested the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, to deliver the baccalaureate sermon in June. THE Toronto Globe says: Out of twentythree Presidents of the United States fifteen

Bible has on the family life of the United Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has become fascinated with the American game of poker. At her house in Paris she holds poker parties which are exciting enough to satisfy even an

have Bible names, which shows what a hold the

Arizona cowboy. THE colored women of New York city have organized "a Woman's Charity and Industrial Club" for the help of their colored sisters, and have leased a four-story house as a home for

friendless colored girls. THE statement is already going about that the Emperor William's latest baby has inherited its father's disease. It is very feeble and is also declared to be suffering from a malformation of the left arm, similar to that of the Emperor.

An alleged natural brother of John Bright, the veteran politician of England, is dam-sinker, shearer and fencer about the Northwest of Queensland. He is younger than John, and the features are like enough to support the allega-

Rose ELIZABETH CLEVELAND, who has been living at Holland Patent, N. Y., for some months, will soon go to the White House, where she will spend the winter. Mrs. Cleveland is anxious that her sister-in-law should be present at the social ceremonies which will close the present administration.

THE Duchess of Montroe's example has been copied. Sir William O'Malley, a rich baronet, aged seventy-five, has married at Dublin, Miss Caroline Favey, a damsel of sixteen. The baronet advertised for a housekeeper, and was so taken with Miss Caroline, that he at once proposed and was accepted.

GENERAL SHERMAN was violently opposed to his eldest on, Thomas Ewing Sherman, entering the Jesuit order, and for years it could not be mentioned before him. His youngest child, Tecumseh, generally called "Cumpy," is a chip of the old block, and there isn't the slightest danger of his entering the priesthood.

A BROOKLYN paper reports that 110 new members have joined Plymouth Church since Mr. Beecher's death and that the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott has proved that he combines unusual executive ability with the intellectuality of the scholar. He is building up the church and he is attracting large congregations by his

MRS. AMELIE RIVES-CHANLER has written to Mr. Collier, proprietor of Once a Week, which is soon to publish her story, "My Lady Tonque," that she does not wear "digitated boots," tie her hair under her chin and appear at theatres in large hats ornamented with lilac plumes. "Really," she exclaimed, "if it were not all so idiotic one might be tempted to get indignant.'

THE Marquis of Queensberry, who has just honored the pugilists of this country by a visit, is not a hard drinker, but he has one paculiar habit. He generally retires about 10 o'clock P. M. and sleeps soundly until 5. At that time he always awakes and drinks a bottle of ale, which stands on a table near his bed. He then turns over and slumbers again, usually rising about 9. He has not failed to take his ale at 5 A. M. for

London spends between seven and eight million dollars a year on potted plants and cut flowers. Such was the statement made very recently by one who is considered a good authority upon the subject. Many of these flowers come not from English green-houses, but from Holland, France and even Italy. A single culturist in southern France claims to send every year \$60,000 worth of white lilacs, snowdrops, lilies of the valley and roses to London.

MR. AND MRS. GLADSTONE are thus pictured by the London Daily News as they appeared on the platform on the occasion of their recent visit to Birmingham: Both were in evening dress, the lady charmingly attired in crimeon silk, black lace and diamonds, and carrying a swansdown fan; Mr. Gladstone, with the customary camellia in his coat, "his dress-shirt open at the neck for strong oratorical effort," and the way of his white tie thus made easy for its customary journey to the side of the neck in the course of

his coming oration. GENERAL BOOTH, head of the Salvation Army, has been devoting himself to the effort of popularizing the methods of his followers in California. He has not met with great success. The hoodlums of San Francisco have proved too vigorous for the Salvationists. Booth has had to place himself at the head of a charging admits of no doubt. Manifest destiny points column a number of times, but even his heroism

has not been equal to the task of overcoming the California mobs. "Say, Booth, where's Barrett?" is a favorite pleasantry among the street urchins whenever the Salvation commander shows himself in public.

MRS. HAVES, the wife of ex-President Hayes, knew how to manage little ones, and her three boys found out as soon as they got into the White House that the fact that they occupied the House of state did not relax the maternal discipline. Mrs. Hayes had not abandoned the use of the slipper, nor had her right hand forgot its cunning. One day a terrific howling, growling and bellowing resounded from the private part of the house. "Hear that row!" asked one of the old employes of the house. "It's that little Hayes boy. He comes round here sassin' folks and orderin' 'em about, and sayin' he'd tell his father. Mrs. Hayes comes right on him in the midst of it, and she took him by the shoulder and marched him off up stairs, and I'll lay he will behave himself for the next six months. Mrs. Hayes brings up her children mighty well."

COMMENT AND OPINION.

THE Democratic idea of the non-partisan veterans' organization which they are going to organize, rather beats the proverbial definition of orthodoxy. They propse to make it strictly non-partisan by having no members in it that do not belong to their party.-Pittsburg Dis-

Ir one catches a notorious professional thief with his hand in the money-drawer, he feels that the thief is attempting to steal some of the contents. The same rule fits the Democrats in the South, and would not be far out of place with some of the Northern Democrats as well. -Peoria Transcript. AMERICANS can afford to be lenient and hall

excuse or palliate the criminal utterances of men born under oppression, and sore with the lash. But no nation can afford to ignore the most serious phases of their distorted creedthe sowing of evil seed in the minds of the young .- Minneapolis Journal. BETTING, or lotteries, or any such schemes, are devoid of all respectability, and no right-

thinking man feels proud of being congratulated over such gains. The world would be much better off if all its workers were satisfied with ordinary wages and put their money to good and honest use. -Portland Oregonian. It is not a desirable thing to have even a sin

gle individual begin to throw bombs around, however short his shrift might be; but he certainly will not spread the gospel of anarchy thereby. American sovereignty is rather too widely distributed for the most powerful material explosive that has so far been invented even to budge. - New York World.

COLONEL OATES may be a true representative of the Southern Democratic party, but it will find no feeble Buchanan in the presidential chair; rather, a strong and law-abiding President who has served in the army against these rebels, and who will be fortunately backed by a full treasury and millions of loyal people, who are resolutely determined that the Constitution of the United States shall be obeyed throughout all the land. - Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Honest and competent officials must take the places of the jail-birds and other disreputable characters who have been assigned positions of importance by the overzealous desire of poor old Grover, who, through petty spite and in violation of every principle of common decency, as well as the civil-service rules, has foisted upon the country the vilest and most corrupt set of civil officers who have ever disgraced the civil service of this country. - Omaha Republican.

Ir is now admitted that the exclusion of the Territories played no insignificant part in the late election. Their admission unquestionably is a leading question which the new Congress will have to discharge. If it was wrong to keep them out in the past, it is wrong to keep them out unnecessarily another year. There can be no reasonable objection to an extra session, called for the express purpose of organizing the House and admitting the Territories .- Burlington Hawkeye. THE Democratic talk about the alleged use of

money to secure the recent Republican victory sounds very foolish when the fact stands out for easy consideration that there was a gain of at least 50,000 Republican votes in States where they were not needed to prevent Democratic success. It is very certain that no money was used to increase the Republican majorities in such States, and yet the increase is there, in plain, honest condemnation of Cleveland and his party. - Leavenworth Times.

THERE is but one cause for the grievances complaints about the mails |. That is the outrageous reorganization of the postal service in the interest of ignorant and incompetent Democrats. The business men are urgently demanding a change. It will be a credit to General Harrison's administration to restore the postal service to its former efficiency, and we infer that it will be his special aim to appoint a Postmaster-general in favor of a reform that is urgently demanded.—Cleveland Leader.

WHAT the business interests of the country demand are reasonable rates steadily maintained. No one objects to paying the railroads such rates as will enable them to make fair earnings upon the values of their properties, and if the railroads themselves would only adhere to such a policy it would be infinitely better for all interests concerned. The latter course is, however, out of the question as long as it is possible for roads constructed and operated for illegitimate purposes to cut rates far below the earning point.-Kansas City Journal.

It is probably to be regretted that the laws of this country are so lax in respect to such organizations [anarchist], and in respect to treasonsonable utterances and plans before actual treason is committed. The absence of such law allows these organizations to grow and flourish and become powerful in numbers and resources, awaiting the time when their leaders shall see fit to use the power behind them in an attempt to strike a deadly blow at the foundation of our government. Justice should usually be tempered with mercy, but in this case mercy should be largely tempered with justice. - Nebraska State Journal.

The State Press on the Message. Terre Haute Express: Inasmuch as the Prestdent chooses to lecture Congress and find fault generally with the expressed will of the people, he cannot expect any sympathy in his downfall. That part of the message treating of the tariff exhibits merely the stubbornness of conceit. There is no wisdom in it; simply the desperation of defeat. It can have no effect either on legislation in Congress or on the public mind.

Lafayette Courier: The Bowery parrot is just as lucid as Mr. Cleveland, as its well-known argument is but a condensation of all that is practical and to the point in the wilderness of language the President employs in treating of the subject-"Tariff is a tax." The original policy propounded by Mr. Claveland had a fair bearing and a fair trial before the people of this country and they repudiated it. It is, therefore, unseemly that he should pit his judgment against that of a large majority of the people who are quite as competent to correctly judge the question as he is himself. Aside from this subject and a perfunctory review of the operations of the several departments, there is no recommendation or opinion in the message of special significance. Evansville Journal: It is rather a melancholy

document, as was naturally expected from a man who has so recently been condemned by the people. In reading it one would think that the country is going to the "bow-wows," but there is no danger since Harrison is elected.

A Mischievous Document. New York Tribune.

The message is not as carefully written as the President's other official papers, but its crude or awkward phrases count for nothing in comparison with its mischievous tone. It would not be out of place for the Senate sharply to rebuke a chief magistrate who sets himself to inflame blind prejudice and lawless passion against employers generally, whatever their personal worth or merit, and against the institutions and laws which the people have recently sustained by their verdict. Mr. Cleveland gained a reputation for courage and candor when he cut through disguises and avowed freetrade theories. But he does not gain in any respect when he gives vent to personal soreness and passion in his last annual message.

Cleveland's Bassness and Demagogy.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. He goes out as a scold, and there is a baseness of demagogy in two or three ecraps of his tedious and tiresome message that we have succeeded in looking at-for reading the thing is impossible-that we think has never been found in a President's message before. There has been a good deal of twaddle, and false theory, and expansive vanity in messages, but the vicious and vulgar squealing of this document are novel, and a degradation. This man has pulled down the high tone of the character of the American people. It is time he was gone. Thank the Lord and the old soldiers and their sons, there are only three months more of him.

Wouldn't Hear Warner Miller Abused.

New York Special. An auditor at the meeting of the American Temperance Union in Chickering Hall, to-day, created a considerable breeze in this way: Sam Small was epeaking and referred to "the Hon. Warner Miller." A man in one of the boxes arose, and, interrupting Mr. Small, requested that he thereafter refer to Mr. Miller as "the dishonerable" Warner Miller. Instantly ninetenths of the audience began to hies, and there | dinary shotgun.

were cries of "put him out." Many rose and left the ball. When matters had caimed down somewhat. Small said he would not refer to Warner Miller as he had been requested, but would leave him where he had found bird When the speaker mentioned Mr. Miller's name again he had to stop, for a storm of applause followed that lasting for some time. Canes and umbrellas were pounded on the floor, and some folks even went as far as to cheer. The hall was completely filled, and it was evident that almost everybody present was an admirer of Warner Miller. It was a Prohibitionist, presumably, who interrupted.

A TRIBUTE TO HARRISON.

How Hon. Patrick Egan Views the Life and Character of the President-Elect.

Speech at Banquet, Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 21.

toast of the evening is to the standardbea. sr in this glorious fight-the President-elect, Benjamin Harrison. General Harrison is the peer, in ability, in courage and in patriotism, of Lincoln or of Grant. Of him it can with truth be said that in every relation, whether starting out in life in his humble cottage with his young wife, whether in the ardnous duties of his profession, whether on the red field of carnage battling for his country's honor and his country's safety, and fighting to wipe from the glorious flag of freedom the foul blot of human slavery, whether in generous acts of Christian charity, works of statesmanship or deeds of war, he ever proved himself a brave, manly man, a gentleman, an enlightened statesman and a true soldier. The following eulogium contained in the form of a resolution passed at the State Republican convention of Indiana in May last, will tell better than any words of mine how our President-elect stands amongst his life-long friends in his own State: "A Republican without equivocation, always in the forefront of every contest, devoted to the principles of the party with which he has been identified since its organization, prominent and zealous in all its campaigns, wise and trusted in its councils, serving with honorable distinction in the military and civil service of the government, his great abilities, long and distinguished public life, and the force of his high character and unblemished reputation combine to make him one of the best-equipped and most available men that could be chosen to lead the

Our President-elect comes of a family of American patriots. For at least three generations have the Harrisons done yeoman service for the cause of American freedom. Long before I ever dreamed that I should be-

come a resident of this country I regarded the title of American citizen as a thousand times a prouder honor than the proudest dukedom of Europe, and often, while I lived in Paris, have selves Americans, by their tondyism after foreign titles subjecting themselves and their country to the sneers of the half-starved aristocracy of Europe. We want in this country to instil into our young people a more thorough appreciation of the dignity, as well as the glory, of American citizenship and a still more intense feeling of broad American patriotism-not alone the love of home and the pride of State or sections, but a patriotism that will regard as sacred every foot of ground and every inch of a ship's deck over which floats the giorious stars and

In our President elect every legitimate American interest will find a stalwart champion and every veteran who served his country the true friendship of comradrie. The interests of labor. of agriculture, of manufactures, of commerce and of finance will be judiciously cared for and the general property of the country, on which the prosperity of each individual depends, will be secured. It has been wittily said that under his administration Mills of Texas will be shut up, but all the other mills of the country will be running full time. Already we see the results of our victory in increased manufacturing activity and improved commercial confidence. Some of the iron manufacturers, inof curtailing their trade, as stead they would have been obliged to do in view of the possibility of the Mills bill becoming law, have already begun to increase their capacity, and in many cases they have increased the wages of their employes as much as 10 per cent. Under President Harrison's administration American honor will be guarded. respect for American citizenship and American rights will be enforced, and the spirit of American patriotism and American nationality will be stimulated, and toadyism-un-American toadyism-whether at the court of St. James or elsewhere, will be rebuked. In a word, I feel that the pages of American history will record no administration more successful or more thoroughly American, and no figure more noble than that of our President-elect, Benjamin

Something for Grady to Think About. Washington Special.

There has been considerable talk among Southern Democrats here of late that the election of General Harrison as President would have a bad effect upon the South and its advancement. Mr. L. S. Brown, immigration agent here for North Carolina. Virginia and Alabama, thinks differently. Mr. Brown is a Southerner and has always voted the Democratic ticket. He is in a good position to know what he is talking about, and gives good reasons to sustain himself in his views. He said to-day: "Since the election of General Harrison, not quite a month ago, I have received five times as many letters from people of the North and Northwest asking for information about the South, its climate and resources and the chances of business success offered there as I have ever received before in the same length of time. I do not say positively that the increased demand for information about the South, and the increased desire shown to go there, is due altogether to the election of General Harrison, and the success of the protective principle, but following immediately after, it shows that the result had something to do with it. Business men feel now that protection is without fear of a change. The South needs immigration and outside capital to develop her great resources, and it looks to me as if she is going to receive more of it in the next four years than ever before."

A Prophecy.

New Albany Tribune. We do not claim to be a prophet, but we do not mind putting on record here a bit of prophecy. And it is this: The next Legislature of Indiana, Democratic in both branches, will introduce bills in respect to elections, and some of them will be good ones. No valuable law will be passed on this subject. If any measure at all passes, it will be one that leaves as many open doors for fraud as the present law, and will be rigid in remedies to prevent the discovery of frauds. The history of Democracy in Indiana warrants us in making this prophecy. and we wait with patience to learn what sixty days' legislation will bring forth.

Where Is Mr. Dickinson?

Pittsburg Dispatch. One of the mysterious disappearances of the campaign is that one rising light of Democratio politics, Don M. Dickinson. What has become of Mr. Dickinson no one seems to know, or care very much; but there is reason to believe that if the President could have put the postal department from every State into the hands of a Dickinson it would have smashed the solid

Should Have Pity on the Correspondents.

Omaha Republican. General Harrison's faculty of keeping his mouth closed is only equaled by his ability to open it at the right time. But the General ought to have some consideration for the newspaper correspondents who are suffering from the effects of overworking their nervous sys-

Resources of the United States," that the use of

It is significant of the increase of business in

this State to learn from Mr. Swank's "Mineral

Coal and Gas.

natural gas as a fuel has not reduced the proportion of bituminous coal consumed in Pennsylvania, but the use of coal has increased. Unnecessary Importance. Chicago Mail.

The Sackville West incident should not have

been given the space it occupies. The act indicates the degree to which the personal equation operates with a man below a certain degree of intellectuality. The President did not appear to advantage in that affair.

When the Law Favors Women, Baltimore American.

A man has been arrested for opening a letter addressed to his wife, yet it is no crime when a woman goes through her husband's pocket while he is asleep. Who will now say that the law discriminates against women?

time when he reduced the cost of moving a

A Communist.

Vanderbilt became the great communist of the

year's supply of food a thousand miles to the measure of a day's wages of an ordinary me-Easily Controlled.

St. Louis Globe-Demograt. Mr. Grady says the negro vote is "the loosed cappon on the storm tossed ship." But the South seems to be able to control it with an or-